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PU030101

Remarks

In view of the following discussion, the applicants submit that none of the claims now pending in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U. S. C. § 102. Thus, the applicants believe that all of these claims are in allowable form.

REJECTIONS**A. 35 U. S. C. § 102****1. Claims 1-4 and 6-9 are not anticipated by Aughton**

Claims 1-4 and 6-9 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Aughton (U. S. Patent 4,125,864 issued November 14, 1978). The applicants submit that claims 1-4 and 6-9 are not anticipated by this reference.

Claim 1 is directed to a light engine of a projection display device (*see*, specification at page 1, lines 12-13). The light engine of the projection display device includes an illumination source 310, a light-dividing prism 320 and a plurality of integrators 330A, 330B, 330C (*see*, FIG 3 and the specification at page 3, lines 21-23). The light-dividing prism 320 receives light 301 from the illumination source 310 and provides such light 301 to each of the plurality of integrators 330A, 330B, 330C based on polarization control (*see*, FIG. 3 and the specification at page 3, line 23 to page 4, line 3). Each integrator 330A, 330B 330C thereafter directs the light toward a projection system where such light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light (*see*, specification at page 4, lines 7-9).

Aughton describes a laser-based image-reproducing apparatus (*see*, Aughton at FIG. 1 and column 2, lines 1-39). The image-reproducing apparatus includes a beam splitter 42 (*see*, Aughton at FIG. 2 and column 2, lines 47-50).

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The beam splitter 42 splits a light beam from a laser 40 into six parallel beams based on reflection (see, Aughton at FIGS. 3-5 and column 2, lines 50-53 and column 4, lines 41-65).

Aughton does not describe or suggest a light engine of a projection display device in which a light-dividing prism receives light from an illumination source and provides the light to each of a plurality of integrators based on polarization control that thereafter direct such light toward a projection system where the light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light. Rather, Aughton merely describes an image-reproducing apparatus including a beam splitter that splits a light beam from a laser into six parallel beams based on reflection. Since Aughton does not describe or suggest a light engine of a projection display device in which a light-dividing prism receives light from an illumination source and provides the light to each of a plurality of integrators based on polarization control that thereafter direct such light toward a projection system where the light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light, claim 1 is patentable over Aughton.

Independent claim 6 recites subject matter similar to that of claim 1 for a projection system. Claims 2-4 and 7-9 depend directly from claims 1 and 6, respectively. For the same reasons as stated above for claim 1, claims 2-4 and 7-9 are also patentable over Aughton.

2. Claims 1-4 and 6-9 are not anticipated by Peng et al.

Claims 1-4 and 6-9 stand rejected under 35 U. S. C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Peng et al. (U. S. Patent 6,843,591 issued January 18, 2005). The applicants submit that claims 1-4 and 6-9 are not anticipated by this reference.

Claim 1 is directed to a light engine of a projection display device (see, specification at page 1, lines 12-13). The light engine of the projection display device includes an illumination source 310, a light-dividing prism 320 and a plurality of integrators 330A, 330B, 330C (see, FIG 3 and the specification at

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page 3, lines 21-23). The light-dividing prism 320 receives light 301 from the illumination source 310 and provides such light 301 to each of the plurality of integrators 330A, 330B, 330C based on polarization control (see, FIG. 3 and the specification at page 3, line 23 to page 4, line 3). Each integrator 330A, 330B 330C thereafter directs the light toward a projection system where such light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light (see, specification at page 4, lines 7-9).

Peng et al. describes an optical coupler (see, Peng et al. at column 1, lines 6-9). The optical coupler 120 includes a plurality of light sources 104, 106, 108, 110, a reflective prism 130, collecting members 140, 142, 144, 146 and an integrating member 150 (see, Peng et al. at FIG. 1 and column 3, line 59 to column 4, line 7). The reflective prism 130 receives light from the light sources 104, 106, 108, 110 and provides the received light into the collecting members 140, 142, 144, 146 and subsequently to the integrating member 150 (see, Peng et al. at FIG. 1 and column 4, lines 8-18).

Peng et al. does not describe or suggest a light engine of a projection display device in which a light-dividing prism receives light from an illumination source and provides the light to each of a plurality of integrators based on polarization control that thereafter direct such light toward a projection system where the light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light. Rather, Peng et al. only describes an optical coupler including a plurality of light sources, a reflective prism, collecting members and an integrating member, in which the reflective prism receives light from the light sources and provides the received light into the collecting members and subsequently to the integrating member. Since Peng et al. does not describe or suggest a light engine of a projection display device in which a light-dividing prism receives light from an illumination source and provides the light to each of a plurality of integrators based on polarization control that thereafter direct such light toward a projection system where the light is separated into its component red, green and blue (RGB) bands of light, claim 1 is patentable over Peng et al.

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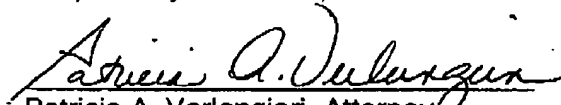
Independent claim 6 recites subject matter similar to that of claim 1 for a projection system. Claims 2-4 and 7-9 depend directly from claims 1 and 6, respectively. For the same reasons as stated above for claim 1, claims 2-4 and 7-9 are also patentable over Peng et al.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the applicants submit that none of the claims, presently in the application are anticipated under the provisions of 35 U. S. C. § 102. Consequently, the applicants believe that all of the claims are presently in condition for allowance. Accordingly, both reconsideration of this application and its swift passage to issue are earnestly solicited.

If, however, the Examiner believes that there are any unresolved issues requiring adverse final action in any of the claims now pending in the application, it is requested that the Examiner telephone Ms. Patricia A. Verlangieri, at (609) 734-6867, so that appropriate arrangements can be made for resolving such issues as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully submitted,


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